entity to act as a Private Certifier appropriate conditions to prohibit conflicts of interests between the Private Certifier and the firms for which it processes SDB applications and to protect the integrity of the decision-making process.

§ 124.1005 Can a fee be charged to a firm to process the firm's application for SDB certification?

(a) With SBA's approval, a Private Certifier may charge a reasonable fee to a firm in order to screen the firm's application for completeness and to process a determination of ownership and control. The fee must be for actual services rendered and must not be related to whether or not the business concern is found to be owned and controlled by one or more individuals or entities claiming disadvantaged status.

(b) Where SBA makes the determination of ownership and control, SBA may collect a fee comparable to that which would be charged by a Private Certifier. From time to time, SBA will publish a Notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER identifying any fee that SBA will charge to process a firm's determination of ownership and control. SBA will promptly remit any funds received pursuant to this section to the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.

§ 124.1006 Is there a list of Private Certifiers?

SBA will maintain a list of approved Private Certifiers on SBA's Home Page on the Internet. Any interested person may also obtain a copy of the list from the local SBA district office.

§ 124.1007 How long may an organization or business concern be a Private Certifier?

(a) SBA's approval document will specify how long the organization or concern may be a Private Certifier. The initial contract or agreement will have a base period of one year, and may include option years or renewal provisions.

(b) SBA may terminate a contract or agreement with an organization or business concern which is a Private Certifier for the convenience of the Government at any time, and may ter-

minate the contract or agreement for default where appropriate. Specific grounds for termination for default include, but are not limited to:

- (1) Charging improper, unreasonable or contingent fees in violation of §124.1005;
- (2) Engaging in prohibited business transactions with the firms for which it processes SDB applications in violation of §124.1004(f); or
- (3) A demonstrated record of ownership and control determinations that are overturned on appeal by SBA's Office of Hearings and Appeals (OHA) or by SBA as part of an SDB protest.

§ 124.1008 How does a firm become certified as an SDB?

Any firm may apply to be certified as an SDB. SBA's field offices will provide further information and required application forms to any firm interested in SDB certification. In order to become certified as an SDB, a firm must apply to SBA or, if directed by SBA, to a Private Certifier. The application must include evidence demonstrating that the firm is owned and controlled by one or more individuals claiming disadvantaged status, along with certifications or narratives regarding the disadvantaged status of such individuals. See paragraph (e)(1) of this section. The firm also must submit information necessary for a size determination. See §121.1008. Current 8(a) BD Participants do not need to submit applications for SDB status. These concerns automatically qualify as SDBs by virtue of their status as 8(a) BD concerns. An 8(a) Participant's continuing eligibility as an SDB will be reviewed as part of the concern's 8(a) annual review.

- (a) Filing an SDB application. (1) An interested firm must first submit a complete application to SBA's Assistant Administrator for Small Disadvantaged Business Certification and Eligibility (AA/SDBCE), Small Business Administration, 409 3rd Street, SW, Washington, DC 20416, or to a specific SBA field office or an approved Private Certifier if directed by SBA.
- (2) The firm must identify which individual(s) or entities are claiming disadvantaged status.
- (b) Required forms. Each firm seeking to be certified as an SDB must submit